

# THE JOURNAL.

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## GALLIPOLIS.

THURSDAY, - - DEC. 23, 1850.

The President's message, which we circulated last week in an extra, is spoken of by all, friends and opponents, as a well written and able State paper. It is short, yet embraces all the various topics material to notice, and each is passed upon in a remarkably clear manner. No message of any former President has been received by the country generally with such unqualified approbation as President Fillmore's.

Gov. Ford's message, which was delivered to both branches of the Legislature, Thursday last week, will be read with much interest by the citizens of Ohio.

That portion devoted to the State Finances is full, and represents our affairs in a prosperous condition. Our present financial system, notwithstanding the loud and angry denunciation of the Locofoco party, and the awful future that it was to bring, has accomplished much, and will finally free us from debt. The debt has been diminished \$1,273,921 since 1845, and there is now in the hands of the Fund Commissioners, \$750,000 to be devoted to this purpose. The public institutions are represented as in a prosperous condition. The Governor thinks another Lunatic Asylum should be built to meet the wants of the State.

The remarks in relation to the Union and the observance of law will meet with hearty approval. The message speaks of the Fugitive Slave Law temperately but decidedly. While some of the modifications suggested ought to have been introduced into the law, we cannot agree that the slavery agitation ought to be renewed during the present session in order to secure these modifications or a repeal of the law.

**THE LEGISLATURE.**—The organization of both Houses was completed on the second day. Mr. Convers, Speaker of the Senate, is a Whig, and was the Speaker of the Senate last year. Mr. Swift is the gentleman who acted as Clerk of those who elected Gen. Holcomb temporary Speaker of the House two years ago. The Sergeant-at-Arms is also a Whig. We think the Whigs will be very well satisfied with the organization of the Senate. In the House, J. F. Morse, Free Soiler, was elected by the combined votes of Free Soilers and Locos. The latter withdrew their candidate and cast their votes for Morse on Tuesday morning, having perfected the terms of the combination the night previous. Of this man Morse, in connection with Townsend, the people of Ohio heard something two years ago. Indications in the House are that this union is perfect, and that the Legislative elections this winter will resemble those of 1848-9, when Abolitionism and Locofocoism were one and the same thing.

**THE FAIR.**—The Fair, given by the ladies connected with the Episcopal Society, continued through three evenings, Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings of last week. The weather was extremely unfavorable, notwithstanding the Hall was well filled with visitors the two first evenings, and we understand it also was on the last.

The inauguration of Judge Wood as Governor of Ohio takes place to-day, Thursday. There is to be two Balls in the city, one the same evening, the other on the 17th.

**KANAWHA COUNTY, VA.**, has a population of 15,354. Free white 12,007. Free black 207. Slaves 3,140. The total population of Charleston is 1469, of which 457 are slaves.

**GEORGIA.**—The result of the election for delegates to the Georgia State Convention, as far as heard from, is the choice of 140 Unionists and only 24 Disunionists.

**CONGRESS.**—We have nothing of interest from Washington. The Eastern papers contain the reports of the different departments. We shall give in our next extracts from the reports of the Interior and Post Office departments.

**A GOVERNOR IN DIFFICULTY.**—Gov. Quitman, of Miss., has been arrested by the United States Marshal, for his connection with the attempted capture of Cuba last Summer. The right to take him to Louisiana was being argued before Judge Ghoulson, so says a dispatch received at Louisville.

**SHOCKING ACCIDENT.**—The Athens Messenger gives an account of two young children being burned to death in Rome township of that county. They were the children of Mr. Henry Pearce. One was seven weeks old, the other about a year and a half. The accident occurred while the mother was absent for a pail of water.

**THE TARIFF.**—The expectation seems general that the Tariff will be much modified the present session of Congress. Nearly all the leading Democratic journals of Pennsylvania are out in favor of a modification, especially on iron. The President's remarks on the subject are to the point.

**"Love, Purity, and Fidelity."** The Rev. E. Gatchell will deliver an address on the above motto, at the Baptist Church, on Thursday (this) evening, at 6 o'clock, P. M.—The citizens generally are invited.

**Bishop McIlvaine**, of the Episcopal Church, will visit Gallipolis on the 20th inst., and administer the Holy Rite of confirmation.

Specimens of the engravings to be distributed by the Art Union this year can be seen by calling at the Book Store. Persons wishing to subscribe can do so by applying to S. Nash, Esq., immediately.

**CALIFORNIA.**—The Georgia arrived at New York on the 7th inst. She brings San Francisco dates to the 12th Nov, also over a million of gold; reports business prosperous. Flour \$18 to \$20 per bbl. at San Francisco. Raining constantly. A vessel arrived at San Francisco having the cholera on board, causing much consternation.

**THE GALLIA COURIER.**—We wish to say, once for all, to the presiding genius of this sheet, that neither the editor or his correspondent, by their bad temper or bad grammar, can draw us into any controversy with them. If we can circulate important matter more speedily by procuring printing done in Pittsburgh or elsewhere, we shall continue to do it without consulting the gentleman (God save the mark!) around the corner, or being much influenced through fear of such contemptible meanness as is displayed in the last number of the Courier. The "thing" that does up this dirty work for that office, will doubtless continue to circulate his lies and display his puppyism on the street and in print as heretofore. May he have a pleasant time of it.

**Dr. J. W. Laird** has again assumed the control of the Jackson Standard. Mr. Hoffman retiring.

**S. P. Drake**, formerly of the Portsmouth Tribune & Clipper, has associated himself with Mr. Hanna in publishing the same.

**CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.**—The body have made little progress as yet. A proposition for a removal from Cincinnati was voted down, and the Convention adjourned Friday, to give time for certain arrangements to be made in the Hall, better adapting it to the purpose of speaking and hearing. The space occupied by the Message will not admit of even a synopsis of the proceedings.

**Three or four days rain** last week, brought the river up booming. At this time, Tuesday morning, it is slowly falling.

**Mr. Horton** of the Senate has our thanks for a copy of the Governor's Message.

**DEMOCRATIC PAPER IN CHARLESTON.**—A Prospectus is before the public for the publication of a Weekly Democratic paper in Charleston. T. M. GARDNER, Esq., a young gentleman of the Kanawha Bar, is to be the Proprietor and Editor, assisted in his editorial duties by R. Aug. Thompson, Esq., Under the auspices of those gentlemen the "Western Virginian" (for that is its name) cannot fail to be ably and honorably conducted.—*Kanawha Republican.*

**THE LEGISLATURE.**  
In the Senate, the Whigs voted for Vinal, of Clark, &c., for Speaker, the Locos supported Myers of Locust, &c., and the Free Soilers cast their votes for Randall of Ashland. Eight ballots were had, the votes standing, Vinal 17, Myers 15, Randall 3, Blank 1. After the 8th ballot Mr. Randall withdrew his name as a candidate, when Vinal and Myers each received 17, Blank 2.—After the 12th balloting, Tuesday, 3 o'clock, Mr. Vinal withdrew his name as a candidate and nominated Mr. Convers, of Muskingum. On the 14th balloting, Convers received 19, and Myers 17. Mr. Convers was conducted to the Chair by Mr. Myers. Mr. C. was Speaker of the last Senate. Mr. Swift nominated by Mr. Randall, was elected Clerk on the 2d balloting. Jas A. Scranton, Whig, was elected Sergeant-at-Arms.

**HOUSE.**—The House was called to order at 10 o'clock by Mr. Fee, and Mr. Dodds, of Warren, was appointed temporary Chairman. On motion of Mr. Bundy, C. W. Blair was appointed Clerk, *pro tem.* The following gentlemen were put in nomination for Speaker: Mr. Bundy nominated J. D. Burnett, Whig, of Champaign; Mr. Colburn nominated J. C. Johnson, Locco, of Medina. S. Williamson of Cuyahoga, was the Free Soil candidate. The first balloting stood: Burnett 32, Johnson 32, Williamson 6. After the 4th ballot Mr. Williamson was withdrawn and Mr. Morse nominated as the Free Soil candidate. The 11th balloting stood Burnett 34, Johnson 24, Morse 13, Blank 1. The House adjourned. On Tuesday morning, after one balloting, Mr. Johnson's name was withdrawn, and the 11th balloting stood, Burnett 34, Morse 38. Blair, Locco, was elected Clerk. William Mitchell, Locco, of Ross, was elected Sergeant-at-Arms.

**SENATE DEC. 4.**—A resolution was passed that the Speaker make arrangements with the clergymen of the city for opening the session each day with prayer. A joint resolution was offered by Mr. Broadwell that both Houses adjourn on the 12th day of February. Mr. B. and others thought as a new Constitution would soon be formed, no general measure would be taken up, and both Houses would be ready to adjourn at that time.

The Speaker announced the Standing Committees. We have not space this week to enumerate them. Mr. Horton, from this district, is Chairman of the Committee on new counties. Adjourned.

**HOUSE.**—A select committee of five was appointed, to whom all petitions and memorials upon the subject of the traffic in intoxicating liquors shall be referred. The House adjourned early to give members an opportunity to attend the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture.

**SENATE, DEC. 5.**—Mr. Lawrence introduced a bill to authorize free banking. The adjournment resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 18 to 17.

**HOUSE.**—The presentation of petitions being in order, Mr. Bundy offered a petition from Edward F. Holcomb and one hundred and six other citizens of Gallia county, praying for the repeal of the law exempting homesteads from sale on execution for debt.

Mr. Bundy gave notice of his intention, on to-morrow or some subsequent day of the session, to introduce a bill to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the calling of a Convention to amend, revise or change the Constitution and the election and compensation of members thereof," passed Feb. 22, 1850.

Mr. Bundy reported from a select committee of one, "A bill to repeal the act exempting the homestead from sale on execution," passed March 23, 1850.

**SENATE, DEC. 6.**—After a session of half an hour the Senate this morning took a recess, and in the afternoon nothing of interest was done.

**HOUSE.**—A resolution authorizing the Clerk to contract for the House printing at rates not exceeding those paid last session—passed 37 to 35.

Mr. Fairchild offered an amendment to give the printing to the lowest bidder, which was voted down, 37 to 35, the Free Soilers in each case voting with Democrats.

In the afternoon the committees were announced and nothing else of importance was done.

The two Houses on the 7th met in Convention and counted the votes for Governor and members of the Board of Public Works.

**SENATE, DEC. 9.**—The adjournment resolution was laid on the table. The propriety of amending the law about publishing the debates of the Convention in the Columbus papers was discussed. In the House the bill to repeal the Homestead Exemption Bill was ordered to a third reading.

## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

### Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Another political year of our State is added to the past, and in pursuance of the Constitution, the people by their Representatives have assembled to examine their affairs and consult for the common good. The fact that from year to year the people are thus assembled to look after their own interests, and that administrations are peaceably changed by the self-renewing and propelling power of the Constitution alone, is a beautiful and striking illustration of the superior excellence of our free institutions. We may with great propriety first direct our attention to the circumstances which demonstrate the goodness of Divine Providence, on whose power we are dependent for all we enjoy, and render to him that large measure of gratitude which we owe for the blessings of the past year.

In a few places that, as yet mysterious destroyer of man—the cholera—has prevailed with its usually distressing incidents; but, with this exception, general health has prevailed throughout our borders. Much more than usually abundant harvests of all kinds have rewarded the labors of the husbandman; commerce, the mechanic arts, and all the various branches of industrial pursuits have steadily increased. Peace and order have prevailed. The administration of justice has been duly regarded. The protection and supremacy of law is still felt and acknowledged by the people. Intellectual and moral instruction, under our present judicious regulations, have been extended generally to all classes, and the progress of our State in improvements, in wealth, in knowledge, and in all the elements which tend to advance the general welfare, has been steadily onward.

To the Great Author of our being, in whose hand is the destiny of nations, and whose "is the earth, and the fullness thereof," we are under renewed obligations for all these increasing blessings.

Detailed reports from the several Departments will, in due time, be laid before you, from which you will derive a full view of the operations of the Government.

Full statements of the receipts and expenditures, and of the financial operations of the past year, will be presented in the reports of the Auditor, Treasurer, and Fund Commissioners.

The finances of the State are in a sound and prosperous condition. The interest upon the State debt has been punctually paid from the current resources appropriated for that purpose, and a large surplus remains, which is applicable to the reduction of the principal.

The following is a summary statement of the receipts and expenditures of the fiscal year, ending on the 15th November, 1850:

RECEIPTS.	
General Revenue received during the year 1850.	\$275,901.02
Canal Tax, including \$125,000 00 Sinking Fund.	984,323.29
Canal Tolls and Water Rents, Turnpike and Canal Dividends.	29,838.20
Canal Lands sold.	43,691.43
Surplus Revenue repaid.	177,312.85
School and Ministerial Lands sold.	68,884.87
School Fund transferred from Taxes collected.	50,000.00
Interest on Surplus Revenue Fund.	58,741.88
Tax on Banks and Insurance Companies.	56,428.95
Tolls upon Western Reserve and Maumee Road.	13,043.93
National Road Tolls.	37,060.11
Miscellaneous Items.	11,225.13
Total amount of Receipts during the year.	\$2,536,558.40
Balance in the Treasury on the 15th of Nov. 1849.	555,425.40
	\$3,091,983.80

EXPENDITURES.	
Paid General Assembly, Judicial and State Officers, State Institutions, claims and incidental items.	391,186.48
Paid for Repairs of Public Works.	329,535.00
Repairs of National Roads & Interest on Domestic bonds.	47,314.60
Interest on Foreign Debt.	23,694.55
Common School Fund distributed.	1,023,358.95
Interest on Special School and Trust Funds.	209,000.00
On account of next January interest.	97,272.91
Three per cent fund paid, On account of next January interest.	8,530.36
Fund Commissioners, on account of State debt.	13,445.57
Claims transferred to the Attorney General for collection.	143,332.48
Domestic Bonds redeemed by the Treasurer.	657,896.34
Miscellaneous Items paid.	13,382.02
	5,400.00
	1,799.35
Total amt drawn from the Treasury.	\$2,990,927.68
Balance remaining in the Treasury of the 15th Nov. 1850.	132,056.12
	\$3,092,983.80

The total amount of the State debt which would have become due on the 31st day of December, 1850, payable in the city of New York, was \$4,385,650.76. As no means had been provided for the payment of this debt, it was deemed desirable by the General Assembly to extend the time of payment by issuing new stocks for the redemption of the certificates becoming due.

Accordingly, under the authority of the act "to authorize the Canal Fund Commissioners to exchange certain certificates of the funded debt of this State," passed on the 21st of March, 1849, and the act amendatory thereto, passed on the 19th of March, 1850, the Fund Commissioners have issued \$1,025,000,000

of five per cent. stock, payable in the city of New York, at the pleasure of the State after the 31st day of December, 1856; \$1,516,468.45 of six per cent. stock, payable after the 31st day of December, 1870, and \$1,800,000.00 of six per cent. stock, payable after the 31st December, 1875. The premiums received upon the new stock amounted to more than three hundred thousand dollars, after the payment of all charges and expenses. In addition to this premium, six hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars of the six per cent. stock, has been reduced to a five per cent. stock, thus saving in interest nearly an additional hundred thousand dollars. The foreign debt of the State, on the 1st day of January, 1850, was \$16,586,773.69; being a reduction during the year of \$314,209.71.

There is now in the hands of the Fund Commissioners, and in the Treasury, subject to their control, surplus revenue, sinking funds, land funds, and other means exceeding seven hundred thousand dollars, which is applicable to the payment of the balance of seven per cent. stock. It is not therefore deemed necessary to make any further provision for the payment of the stock becoming due in 1851. The means already in the hands of the Fund Commissioners, with the revenues and resources of the current year, will enable the Commissioners promptly to pay the balance of the one million five hundred thousand dollars seven per cent. stock due on the 31st of December, 1851.

On the 1st of July, 1845, the amount of the State debt, as stated by the Fund Commissioners in their report of January, 1849, was \$20,018,515.63.

The total amount of the debt of the State on the 1st of January, 1851, will be as follows:

Foreign debt.	\$16,586,773.69
Domestic bonds.	493,824.00
School & Trust funds.	1,633,896.63
	\$18,714,494.32

Am't of principal paid since 1st July, 1845.

Add to this the funds now in the hands of Commissioners, and in the Treasury, set apart for the payment of the foreign and domestic debt as it becomes due.	1,273,921.36
	750,000.00

Total amount paid and in hand, appropriated to the payment of the State debt, within the past five years

\$2,023,923.36

Thus it will be seen by the operation of our present financial system and the increasing wealth of the State, our public debt will silently but steadily diminish, and in a few years be entirely extinguished.

History and experience will attest the fact, that where science, general knowledge, and moral cultivation, are most universally diffused among the people, there liberty is the most cherished, the rights of persons and property are the most safe, virtue and religion, and whatever else can adorn society and render mankind prosperous and happy, are held the most sacred. To extend and secure to coming generations the benefits of liberty and well regulated free institutions, it is necessary for the Statesman to look with earnest care to the means of instruction for the youth of the country; for by them he may shape the destinies of the State and the nation, for good or for evil, through succeeding ages.

An efficient system of Common Schools, thoroughly executed, is the only means of attaining this desirable object. Under our present law on this subject, much has been done; but the law is imperfect. The law which now professes to regulate this system, has been in force for many years. It has undergone many alterations, is printed in many different volumes of the statutes, and is thus made difficult to be found, and still more difficult to be understood by the great majority of persons whose duty it professes to point out.

That portion which relates to forming and altering districts from two or more townships, and the portion providing for fixing sites and levying taxes for building and repairing school-houses, and the supporting of schools beyond the means supplied by the various school funds, is obscure and of uncertain import, the cause of much serious complaint and beggars much dislike to the whole system.

I would recommend to your consideration the propriety of a thorough revision of all the statutes on the subject, so as to make them plain to all, and effectual to the accomplishment of the objects desired.

On the 28th day of September, 1850, Congress passed a law granting to each State, for a specified purpose, the swamp or overflowed lands within its borders, still belonging to the General Government, which will be made the subject of special message.

The difficulties in relation to the Western Reserve School lands, have been during the season settled, and engrossed lists obtained from the Department of the whole number of acres claimed. These lands have been brought into market in pursuance of the law, and have met with a rapid sale, making an addition to that school fund, and affording the pleasing prospect of a considerable increase to the population, improvement and wealth of the several counties in which the lands are situated.

The several Benevolent Institutions have been conducted throughout the season, in a manner generally satisfactory to all concerned, and with such success as does great credit to the State, and confirms the wisdom and well directed benevolence of the Legislature in their establishment.

It has for several years been manifested that the Lunatic Asylum, even at its present size, was insufficient to supply the wants of the people of the State. The Directors and Superintendent of the Asylum, have in three successive annual reports, called the attention of the Legislature to this subject, and recommended that the incipient steps be taken for the erection of one or more like institutions in different parts of the State.

The following quotation from their last report will show the opinion of those to whom the oversight of the Institution has been intrusted by the General Assembly.

"The Directors of the Asylum have more than once heretofore adverted to the coming necessity of making further provision for the insane of the State by the erection of two additional Asylums,—one in the Northern, and the other in the Southern part of the State."

By a report of the Superintendent, made January 18, 1849, in answer to a call of the Senate for information on that subject, it appears that the number of applicants for admission then pending, which had been postponed for want of room, was one hundred and forty-five. This number must be far too small to comprehend all there are in the State who need the aid which it was intended by the institution to bestow. This cannot be remedied without turning at large all the incurables, and probably not then; as the number of this class is much less than the number of insane in the State who are out.

Then, but few of those incurables can be discharged with any safety to themselves or the public. But why turn any away? They can be supported there cheaper and more comfortably for themselves and their friends than they can be anywhere else. The average number in the Institution during the year ending November 15, 1849, was three hundred and twenty-three, while in the previous year one hundred and forty five applications for admission had been postponed for want of room in the institution. How long shall a citizen of Ohio, who applies to the State Benevolent Institution for the admission of a husband or wife, a father or mother, a son or a daughter, be turned away with the heart-crushing answer, there is not room?

In the year 1848, the Legislature of Massachusetts appointed a committee to consider the whole subject connected with insanity in the Commonwealth. That committee, after a careful examination of the whole matter, reported the whole number of the insane in that State to be fifteen hundred and twelve—that in the five Institutions for that purpose in the State there is satisfactory provision made for eight hundred and fifty three patients—that sixty patients are provided for at private asylums—that no suitable provision can be made for the insane in the county jails—and that six hundred of the fifteen hundred and twelve insane persons in that State are unprovided for in any asylum devoted to that purpose. That committee having thus ascertained the destitution of the afflicted, with a promptitude honorable to themselves and worthy of their State, recommended the erection of such buildings as would provide for the wants of the people. If the same ratio exists here as in Massachusetts, there must be over four thousand in the State, and more than three thousand six hundred for whom there is no provision. But whether the same ratio prevails here or not, it is manifest that there are very many who cannot receive the benefits of our present Asylum, and such well conducted as it is.

There is one other feature of this matter, which, according to the present law, seems to require some attention. The law requires, that before a person having a family can be admitted as a state patient, that it shall be shown that his property, after deducting debts, is worth less than one thousand dollars. It may with great propriety be asked, why compel any one to pay for going into his own house? Has not the whole property of the State been taxed to build the house, and do not all pay in proportion to their property for its support? Take a case, and one which may occur to a thousand families under the present law: the head of a family is admitted to the Institution, and the family left to support themselves, and raise money to pay the expenses of their afflicted head. In two years the whole of the little property will be expended; the lunatic may be discharged as incurable, and returned upon the hands of the family, palsied for the want of the little means which has been exhausted in this effort to restore him to health. Or he may be discharged as recovered, to sink again under the accumulated pressure of loss of property, and a family in want. In two of the annual reports of the Directors, this subject has been pressed upon the Leg-

islature, asking that this distinction may be removed. It has long been my opinion that both justice and policy require that the law be so amended as to admit all as State patients without regard to property. I therefore recommend it to the consideration of the General Assembly.

And I also recommend to the Legislature to enter vigorously upon such measures as will the most speedily secure the erection of the necessary buildings for the wants of the State. One other reason at least for this should not be omitted. There will of necessity always be a certain number of incurables, who must be cared for somewhere. These, by the present law, whenever there is a lack of room, if safe or harmless, must be discharged to make room for recent cases. But this is only committing the lesser inhumanity of throwing out upon the world one believed to be incurable, to prevent the rejection of one who only may be cured. And who can say, when he whose mind is deranged is safe or harmless? Who knows at what moment some phreny may take possession of the man, and be by a fatal blow, destroy the nearest friend, or whoever shall be in the way? Safety, all require, that this whole class of the afflicted should be sustained and kept by the State in Asylums provided for that purpose.

The operations of the Penitentiary have been unusually successful, considering the fatality by cholera last year, and the sickness prevailing a portion of the present. For more than a year from the time the cholera ceased in 1849, not a death occurred in the institution from any cause. In June however, about the time the cholera commenced in the vicinity, diarrhoea began to prevail in the prison. This was followed by the prevalence of dysentery of an aggravated nature, closely resembling cholera, and sixteen deaths occurred from the latter disease, and five from other causes, within a very short period of time. The sickness was doubtless much aggravated by the unusual panic among the prisoners, occasioned by the memory of the frightful scenes of last year.

In consequence of the fatality by cholera and other causes, last season, the present year commenced with but 336 prisoners—being 133 less than the average number for ten years preceding—which, added to the generally debilitated state of the convicts from the effects of the cholera epidemic, led to the reasonable expectation that the avails of labor in the institution this year would be much diminished.

The number on the 30th November, 1849, being the close of the fiscal year for the Prison, was,

Received during the present year,	336
Total,	593
Reduced by death,	21
Pardoned by the Governor,	32
Pardoned by the President,	2
Discharged by expiration of Sentence,	42
Writs of Error,	5
Escaped,	3
	— 105

Remaining in the Institution Nov. 15, 1850,

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Upon the subject of the prison and the administration of the criminal law, I feel impelled from a sense of duty to remark, that there is almost a constant throng of applications for pardons. These applications are not made and signed by friends merely, but frequently by the judges of courts, jurors, sheriffs, prosecuting attorneys, and other county officers. These petitions almost universally set up as a reason for Executive interference, that it is the first offence, that the offender is young and has been the dupe of older and more artful adepts in crime, that reform, the object of punishment, has been effected; that the ends of public justice have been subserved—the supremacy of the law vindicated—and therefore the prisoner ought to be discharged. All this leads to the reflection whether the law ought not to be so amended as to reduce the minimum length of time for punishment, giving the courts greater latitude according to the circumstances of mitigation or aggravation which shall surround each case. Again, as the object of punishment is two-fold—the protection of society and the reformation of the criminal—the question arises whether it would not be better accomplished by the graduation of the length of punishment by the number of convictions.—Would not the offender, knowing that the second offence would be more severely and more certainly punished, be more likely to be deterred from the commission of it? The whole matter is submitted to the wisdom of the General Assembly.

The great object of punishment, which is the protection of community from the depredations of the vile, may be accomplished by preventing the commission of the evil than by enacting laws for punishing the offender after the crime is committed. The State reform school of Massachusetts, established for that purpose, has thus far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its benevolent projectors. The buildings can accommodate three hundred, and are now full of bright youth who, perhaps, from penury and want had violated the law—who perhaps are driven from home, to stray through the lanes and streets of the towns and cities without protection or instruction, compelled to beg, or steal, or starve, and who perhaps had never heard the voice of pity or friendship. Here they are cared for and instructed by those whose hearts are warmed with the hope and prospect of